Wrightiana Boeckl. and *R. cymosa*, var. *globularis* Chapm., *Lobelia Nuttallii* R. & S., etc. Search southward to the North Carolina line has thus far failed to show another colony of it. Very similarly, *H. sessilis* is an extremely scarce plant; only a few stations for it are known and in writing of the colony in Berkeley Co., South Carolina, Miss Bragg said: "I spent over an hour searching for specimens in the one locality where these were gathered but, though I am sure there were many more, I could find only two specimens with seeds. The plants are indistinguishable from single tufts of broom grass until you get down to them in back-breaking fashion." Similarly, at the one spot in Virginia where *H. sessilis* has been found (Dam Neck, Princess Anne Co., *Fernald & Griscom*, no. 4368), a few miles south of the colony of *H. Longii*, Mr. Griscom and I found a single individual in May, 1935. Search then and again in June has failed to bring to light a second plant. We took the flowering top and left the corm! As last remnants on the Coastal Plain of North America of the ancient flora now concentrated in Australia no better illustrations could be found than these members of *Hypoxis*, subg. *Ianthe*.

Habenaria cristata (Michx.) R. Br. Occasional in sandy woodlands: Cape Henry, no. 3878; Dam Neck, no. 3879; Munden, no. 3880; abundant in wet, peaty clearings in woods of *Pinus serotina*, south of Grassfield, no. 3881.

Pogonia ophioglossoides (L.) Ker. Occasional in boggy swales and peaty depressions: Rifle Range, no. 3876; False Cape, no. 3877.

Goodyera pubescens (Willd.) R. Br. Occasional in rich woods: Little Neck, no. 3871.

Liparis liliifolia (L.) Richard. Occasional in rich woods: Little Neck, no. 3869, also *F. G. & L.*, no. 4623; Great Neck, *F. & G.*, no. 4375.

Malaxis unifolia Michx. Scattered, usually as 1 or few individuals, in rich woods: Little Neck, no. 3870; Back Bay, *F. G. & L.*, no. 4622.

(To be continued)

The Waning of Arceuthobium at Concord, Massachusetts.—An interesting chapter in local botanical history has just been closed by the extinction of the recently discovered station for *Arceuthobium pusillum* Link at Concord, Massachusetts.[1]

Writing of the black spruces at this precise locality, under date of February 12, 1858, Thoreau remarks:

[1] Rhodora, **33**: 92 (1931).

About the ledum pond hole, there is an abundance of that abnormal growth of the spruce. Instead of a regular free and open growth you have a multitude of slender branches, crowded together, putting out from the summit or side of the stem and shooting up perpendicularly with dense, fine wiry branchlets, and fine needles which have an impoverished look, all together forming a broom-like mass very much like a heath.

Obviously, Thoreau saw but failed to discover what was perhaps the rarest plant in Concord, and which remained unknown to science until 1871. Little did he suspect that under his very eyes was the dwarf mistletoe, occurring along the southeastern limit of its range.

In any event, the owner of the small pond hole where this interesting plant grew has cleared away most of the surrounding vegetation with a zeal comparable to that of the director of the E. R. A. himself. However, he did spare the single infected spruce at the request of a botanical crank who happened by. Unfortunately, his forbearance was of no avail. The lonely spruce, succumbing to the pitiless glare of unaccustomed publicity, has died within the last few months, carrying the mistletoe with it to its grave.—R. J. EATON.

ANOTHER NEW JERSEY STATION FOR NAJAS GRACILLIMA.—Abundant with *Najas flexilis* in a pond hole east of Cedar Lake, Denville (*Svenson* no. 5477). The only previously known locality in New Jersey is "Delanco, mouth of Cooper's Creek, Palatine, Woodstown," cited by Stone (Rept. N. J. State Mus. 1910. 166 (1911)), a station sixty miles to the southward.—H. K. SVENSON, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

TWO RANGE EXTENSIONS.—The finding of *Betula nigra* L. in the township of Barrington, Strafford County, New Hampshire, and *Krigia virginica* L. on Georgetown Island, Sagadahoc County, Maine, both give northeastern extensions of range.

The Red Birch was discovered by the writer in 1931 on the gravelly eastern shore of Mendum's Pond. One large living tree is present and a considerable number of smaller ones, none of which is more than a few hundred feet from the parent. The only station previously reported for the state is Beaver Brook, Pelham (*F. W. Batchelder*). This stream is a tributary of the Merrimac River and is only a few miles over the Massachusetts state line. Mendum's Pond is over thirty miles northeast and drains into Great Bay.